

## Mosaic Tapestry Crochet Technique – UK Terms

- Every row is worked with **ONE** colour, **unless otherwise stated within the chart or written instructions.**
- Every stitch has one stitch worked into it, so in the written instructions, if you see 5TR, 2DC, you work one treble crochet (**TR**) into the next five stitches, then one double crochet (**DC**) into the next two stitches.
- Fasten and snip the yarn after each row.
- Always work on the front side only – mosaic crochet does not require you to turn your work. Start the next row from the right-hand side on every row.
- **BS** means border stitch. This is a double crochet (**DC**) through **BOTH** loops.
- **LS** means last stitch. You work your repeats in the red box on the chart or between the asterisk in the written instructions, and before your ending border stitch, you work your last stitch. This is just so the pattern turns out symmetrical.
- A blank box on the chart means you will crochet a double crochet (**DC**) in the **BACK LOOP** of the stitch in the row below.
- A box with an X on the chart means you will crochet a treble crochet (**TR**) in the **FRONT LOOP** of the stitch two rows below.
- A box with a ○ on the chart means you will change colour on a double crochet (**DC**) stitch.
- A box with a ⊗ on the chart means you will change colour on a treble crochet (**TR**) stitch.
- Any long rows of TRs will result in a flap on the back. This is totally normal, so don't panic thinking you're doing something wrong. There are ways you can anchor the TRs, so you don't have the flap, but this pattern doesn't explain that process.
- The back of your project will have a striped effect. Again, this is totally normal. There is a way you can make it reversible, but this pattern doesn't explain that process. There are various videos on YouTube explaining the reversible / negative stitch.

## How to read the tapestry mosaic chart

Mosaic Tapestry crochet is a technique that uses two or more yarn colours within a double row, with frequent transitions between these colours to form intricate patterns. The colour not in use at that time is crocheted over, concealing it within the stitches of your active colour.

Here is a quick summary of the mosaic tapestry technique:

On colour B rows:

- Tie on both colours when creating your border stitch, and carry the 2nd colour along, trapping it within the DC stitches as you go.
- Work up to the stitch with either a ○ or a ⊗ (these tell you to change colour)
- Complete the last yarn over of the ○ or ⊗ stitch with the new colour you want to use.
- Pull the new colour through the loops on the hook to complete the stitch.
- Continue working with the new colour, carrying the old colour along the back of your work.
- Repeat the process as needed for subsequent colour changes in the pattern.

On Colour A rows:

- On the Colour A row, crochet as normal (but remember to trap the left over yarn from the previous tapestry TR stitches into your stitches)

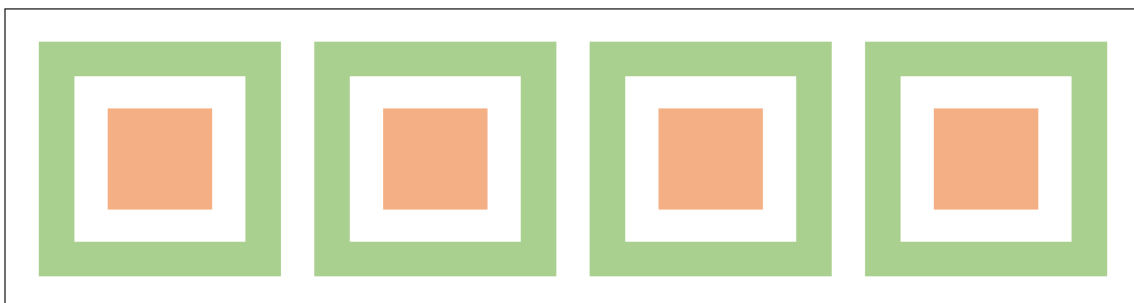
This video explains how to read and crochet the following sample chart.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Llzux-sxFAY>

Mosaic charts can be a little confusing when you first look at them, but they're simple to read once you understand what you're looking at.

I'm designing the charts in a way that simplifies the mosaic tapestry technique for you, indicating precisely when to change colours. Please note that this approach is specific to my designs, as other designers might have different methods.

You can see in the image below that green and white are used throughout the pattern. Alongside these are distinct blocks of orange. To create these blocks, the mosaic tapestry technique will be applied, with both green and orange yarns worked in the same row, covering the entire length of the row.





## How to read the written instructions

BS	Border Stitch – Double Crochet through both loops
DC	Double Crochet in <b>back loop</b> of the stitch in the current row
TR	Treble Crochet <b>front loop</b> of the stitch two rows below

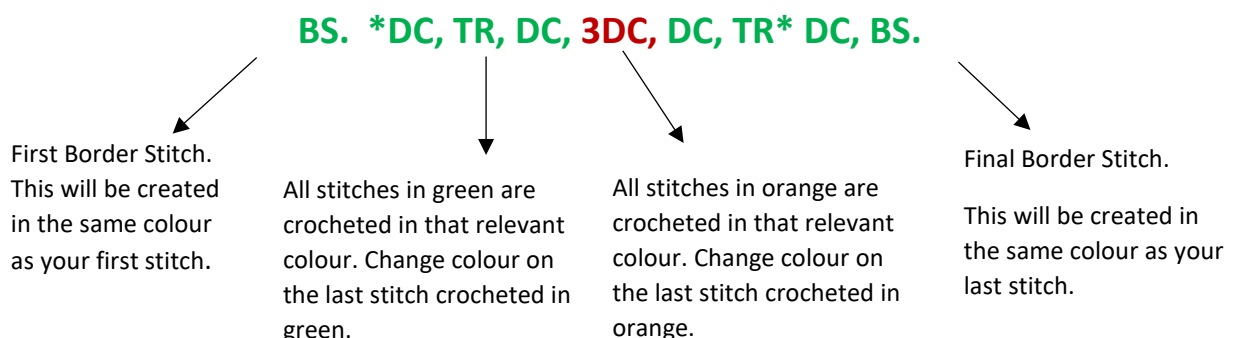
The table of written instructions for each pattern tells you which row you're on and which colour to use on that row. In the example below:

1. Row 1 is highlighted in white; therefore, you are crocheting the whole row in colour A.
2. Row 2 is highlighted in green; therefore, you are crocheting the whole row in colour B1.
3. Row 3 is highlighted in white; therefore, you are crocheting the whole row in colour A.
4. However, Row 4 is highlighted in green and orange; therefore, this row uses the mosaic tapestry technique using both colour B1 and B2.
5. Row 5 is highlighted in white; therefore, you are crocheting the whole row in colour A.
6. Row 6 is highlighted in green and orange; therefore, this row uses the mosaic tapestry technique using both colour B1 and B2.
7. Row 7 is highlighted in white; therefore, you are crocheting the whole row in colour A.
8. Row 8 is highlighted in green; therefore, you are crocheting the whole row in colour B1.
9. Row 9 is highlighted in white; therefore, you are crocheting the whole row in colour A.

The colour of the stitches within the written instructions details which colour should be used for those stitches. On the rows that are mosaic tapestry rows, you will change colour on the last stitch crocheted in that colour.

✓	Row	Colour	Instructions
	1	A	Chain multiples of 8, plus 4. DC in the 2nd chain from the hook, and all the way along. Fasten off and snip your yarn. (Or you can crochet a DC foundation chain of multiples of 8, plus 3)
	2	B1	<b>BS. *8DC* DC, BS.</b>
	3	A	BS. *TR, 7DC* TR, BS.
	4	B1 B2	<b>BS. *DC, TR, DC, 3DC, DC, TR* DC, BS.</b>
	5	A	BS. *TR, DC, TR, 3DC, TR, DC* TR, BS.
	6	B1 B2	<b>BS. *DC, TR, DC, 3TR, DC, TR* DC, BS.</b>
	7	A	BS. *TR, DC, TR, 3DC, TR, DC* TR, BS.
	8	B1	<b>BS. *DC, TR, 5DC, TR* DC, BS.</b>
	9	A	BS. *TR, 7DC* TR, BS.

All stitches between the asterisk \* are your repeat. Work the stitches in order, then repeat as required.



**Notes:**

- Not all my patterns will have a last stitch (LS), but they will all have border stitches (BS), and the repeat will be between the asterisks.
- The Last Stitch (LS) is created after all the repeats have been worked – This is just so the pattern turns out symmetrical.